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L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Jan. 18, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly, of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Being notified by a dispatch from the President of the United States, of the discontinuance of the Provisional Government, Governor Holden turned over to me, on the 28th of December last, the great seal of the State and other State effects in the Capitol, and I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Governor.

I entertained the opinion, in which I was sustained by legal gentlemen whom I consulted, that under a proper construction of the 6th section of the Ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 18th day of October last, the powers of Justices of the Peace and of all other officers appointed by the Provisional Governor, were determined by the discontinuance of the Provisional Government. This section of the Ordinance is in the following words:

"All acts and deeds of the Provisional Governor of the State, appointed by the President of the United States, and likewise all the acts of any officer or agent by him appointed or under his authority, done or which may be done in pursuance of the authority conferred on such officer or agent, are hereby ratified and declared to be valid to all intents and purposes: *Provided, nevertheless,* that so far as it may be competent for this Convention to declare the same, all appointments made, and all offices and places created by or under the authority of the Provisional Governor, shall cease at the close of the first session of the next General Assembly, or at such other time as that Assembly shall direct successors in such appointments or offices to be chosen or to be qualified, subject, however, to the provisions of the Revised Code, chapter seventy-seven, section three: *Provided, however,* that in all cases of appointments made by him of directors in any corporation, they saall continue until the regular election of its officers."

Believing it absolutely necessary that the General Assembly should be convened at an earlier day than that to which it had adjourned, I summoned the Executive Council to meet here on the third day of this month, when a quorum attended, and with their advice, I issued my proclamation, in conformity with which you are now assembled.

It may be that a proper construction of the Ordinance referred to, continued in office the Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts, until the qualification of their successors, but it is clear that the powers of the Porvisional Justices of the Peace and of the municipal officers of corporate towns ceased with the Provisional Government.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I hear that in some counties there are Justices of the Peace, who were commissioned and qualified before the 20th May 1861, who have not re-signed, or taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States; and I presume it will be held that the offices of such Justices were not vacated by the Ordinance ratified 19th of October last, entitled "An Ordinance declaring vacant all the offices of the State in existence on the 26th day of April, 1865."

The appointment of Justices of the Peace demands your earliest attention. It is a very important office, and great care should be taken that it be conferred only on intelligent and virtuous men. Our Constitution has entrusted this duty to the General Assembly, under the idea that the merits of the appointee would be duly weighed. A practice, however, has long prevailed by which the selection of the Justices of each county, is in effect made by the representatives of such county. The nominations made by them are usually confirmed without enquiry as to the fitness of the appointees, or the number needed in such county. Hence many have been appointed to effect local or party objects, whereby many ignorant and bad men have been made Justices of the Peace, and the tenure of the office being during good behaviour, the mischief of a bad appointment is not easily remedied. In most of the counties there were greatly too many of them. From these causes the office has lost much of the dignity which ought to belong to it. An opportunity is now offered to profit by the errors of the past. The evil, both as to the number and quality of these officers, is so universally felt, that the Convention has under consideration and will probably adopt at its next session, an amendment limiting the number to be appointed in each county; possibly altering the mode of appointment. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that only a very small number be appointed at the present session. These should be properly distributed over the county.

If it be deemed doubtful whether the provisional Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts retain their authority, until the qualification of their successors, I recommend that they be continued in office by an act to be passed by you, to enable them to qualify the Justices of the Peace to be appointed by you, as well as all other duties pertaining to their offices. In some of the counties it will be necessary that special terms of the County Court be held, to qualify the newly elected Clerks and Sheriffs, to provide Jurors for the next Courts, and to transact any other county business which they may think requires immediate action.

I further recommend that so soon as you shall have appointed Justices of the Peace, and have passed such acts as you may deem necessary to remedy the irregularities to which I have referred, that the Governor be forthwith required to issue commissions to the Justices appointed, and an order to the Sheriff of each county, commanding him to notify each of said Justices of his appointment, and requesting them to assemble at their respective Court Houses at an early day to be designated by the Sheriff, in order to be qualified; on which day, they may, if they choose, hold the special term of the County Court. A copy of such act or acts, as you may designate, should be printed and sent to each of said Justices, by the Sheriff at the time of notifying them of their appointment, and the Governor should be empowered to employ such agency for the expeditious transmission of said commissions and order to the Sheriffs and copies of said acts as he may deem best, with power to draw on the public treasurer to pay expenses.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

As elections have probably been held in many of the incorporated towns, not in conformity with their charters, and many acts may have been done since the 28th December last, or may be done by the late officers and agents of the Provisional Government, before their successors shall be qualified, I recommend that such elections be declared valid and such acts declared as lawful as they would have been, if done before the discontinuance of the Provisional Government.

WRITS OF ELECTION.

Having been notified by the Sheriff of Sampson that Thomas I. Faison, Senator of this General Assembly from said county, and a member of the State Convention from said county, departed this life since your adjournment, I have issued writs of election to said county, appointing the 27th day of this month, for the holding of an election to fill such vacancies. The 16th section, of chapter 52, Revised Code, requires the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill a vacancy occurring *before* the meeting of the General Assembly. I have had doubt as to my power to issue such writ to fill a vacancy occurring *between* the sessions of the same General Assembly, but I conceive the intent of the statute was that the Governor should exercise this power when the General Assembly, not being in session, could not order the filling of the vacancy. I construe "before" to have reference to the meeting of the Assembly at its next session.

I have also sent a writ of election to the Sheriff of Beaufort, to hold an election on the 30th instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the 12th Senatorial district, by the resignation of Edward J. Warren, filed in my office on the 13th instant.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The many embarrassing questions of law, growing out of the transition from war to peace, and from provisional to partially civil government, make it necessary that there should be a legal officer whom the Chief Executive officers of the State should have a right to consult on doubtful questions of law pertaining to their official duties. It has long been the practice to call on the Attorney General for such opinions. But we have no law requiring him to give such opinions, or compensation for this service. In every other State of the Union, I believe, the Attorney General is required to reside at the capitol, and to give written opinions upon such questions of administrative duty as may be submitted to him by the Chief Executive Department. It seems to me that this officer ought to have a fixed salary and to be required to attend to all suits and indictments, pending in the Supreme Court, and to such important suits, in which the State may be interested, pending in other Courts of the State, as the Governor may require, and that he should not be required to ride a circuit as prosecuting attorney. I recommend this matter to your consideration. It cannot be reasonably expected that he can bestow the requisite attention and take the responsibility of writing out opinions where it is not made his duty, nor any compensation provided for the service.

I apprehend that very great difficulty will arise, in applying to many acts passed since 20th May, 1861, the provisions of the ordinance ratified on the 18th October last, declaring what laws and ordinances are in force. This ordinance declares that such of said laws are in force as were compatible with the allegiance of the citizens of the State to the government of the United States, and not since repealed or modified, where the same are consistent with the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

This ordinance has the important proviso, to which I call your special attention.

"Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from repealing or modifying any of said laws and ordinances hereby ratified, which shall not form a part of the Constitution of the State."

I think very many of these laws, enacted in reference to the deranged state of the currency, and adapted to a state of war, which are left in force under this ordinance, ought to be repeal ed. I recommend that all the laws past shortly before and during the war be carefully reviewed, and such of them or such parts of them repealed by a distinct reference to them, as shall be deemed unsuited to our present condition as well as those deemed incompatible with our allegiance and in conflict with the Constitution of the State and of the United States.—Doubts as to what is and what is not in force, should be removed as far as possible.

MILITIA.

There are probably many acts passed during and immediately preceding the war, relating to the militia, which, upon their face, may not be unconstitutional or incompatible with our allegiance, which ought now to be repealed or modified. It is to be hoped that the period is not distant when the United States will perceive that we are satisfied that we have had enough of war, and that we are as ready as any people can be, to perform all our duties to the national government. When this shall occur, it is to be hoped that civil government will be fully restored to us. It is important now that our militia laws be revised and consolidated, and an intelligible and judicious militia code adopted, under which the militia may be organized and put in condition to perform its appropriate part in the government, both Federal and State.

BANKING.

The large amount of money which the University and Board of Literature have in the two principal banks, and the investments held by our citizens in all of them, (including very many widows and orphans,) and the great want of a circulating medium, seem to demand of me some suggestions on these subjects. I make them with much diffidence, having never been interested in any banking institution, and not having made the subject a matter of much consideration. The United States has adopted a system of national banking, looking to a uniform currency throughout the United States. It is our duty to conform to this policy. The fortunes of our capitalists have been swept away. How are we to raise the means of establishing national banks?

By a proper amendment of the charters of our banks and railroad companies, I hope it may be done. Several of our railroads, in which the State holds large stock, are in a sound condition—some of them owe little or nothing.

The reports of the banks, which were procured under orders of the Provisional Governor, have been printed and laid before you, show, in round numbers, that these banks have little above $800,000 of specie in their vaults, and that they owe to the holders of their notes and to depositors about $8,500,000, and that there is due to them, for discounts before the war, about $3,000,000—and for discounts since the war, about $3,000,000.

If the banks are forced to make an assignment and go into a general liquidation in order to make an equitable *pro rata* distribution of their assets among all their creditors, which must be the case if nothing be done by you, the note holders and depositors would receive about ten cents in the dollar in specie, and such further dividend as collections from their debtors might enable them to make. Unless money become more abundant in the State, it is manifest that little can be expected from these collections. This specie is now locked up, yielding no benefit to anybody.

I suggest that, by an amendment to their charters, these banks and railroad companies be allowed to subscribe for stock in a national bank. With the specie in possession of the banks, and resources at the command of the other corporations, with such subscriptions on the part of individuals as might be expected, bonds of the United States might be bought to an amount sufficient to form the basis of a national bank. The dividends declared in favor of the banks should be paid over to them and by them should be paid out, together with the collections they make, to their creditors.

The benefits proposed by this scheme are: 1st. The making of the specie in the Banks, now lying dormant, produce the interest that would accrue on the United States bonds in which it would be invested. 2nd. The enabling of the solvent debtors to our banks to borrow money from the new bank, and pay off their notes to the present banks, whereby many of them would be saved from ruin, and at the same time afford a larger dividend to the present creditors of the banks. 3rd. The extension of aid to our people by supplying a circulating medium so essential to the restoring of their shattered fortunes. 4th. The furnishing of a safe depository for the funds of the State and individuals. 5th. The securing to the creditors of the banks a much larger dividend than they will get, if the banks be forced into immediate liquidation. 6th. A hope, that by good management in some of the banks, some of the stock might be saved to the stockholders, including the University and the Literary Fund.

If there be not some insuperable obstacle in the way, which I do not perceive, this plan offers a reasonable prospect to help a suffering people, to aid in the revival of prosperity, bring in taxes to the State, help the debtors to the old banks to pay their debts, increase the assets of the same, and thereby save money to their creditors, furnish a safe fiscal agent to the State and save a portion of the stock, and rescue from ruin the University and Common Schools.

In the short time since I entered upon the discharge of my duties, surrounded with the innumerable difficulties attending the newly organized government, it has been impossible for me to call for the aid from bankers and skilful financiers which their experience would have afforded, in projecting the plans best suited to our extraordinary condition; but I have felt it my duty to make such crude suggestions as I hope may be of some service in arriving at just conclusions.

STATE DEBT.

My report as late Public Treasurer, submitted to the Convention in October last, shows that the bonded debt of the State created under acts passed prior to the war, is $11,119,500

The estimated amount of unpaid coupons on these bonds was then, 2,500,000

Interest which will accrue on this debt up to Oct. 1, 1866, 817,000

$14,436,500

To pay the interest on our State debt and the other indispensible expenses of the State, she will require at least one million of dollars each year. This would require a tax nearly twice as great as we ever paid before the war, when our taxable property was worth about three times as much as it is now. The war has annihilated probably two-thirds of our wealth. In addition to our State taxes, the land tax we are required to pay this year to the government of the United States is upwards of $500,000, besides other direct taxes to the United States, the amount of which I have no means of estimating.

Before the war we had solvent banks with a capital exceeding $8,000,000, and a circulation of about the same amount. This capital is lost, and the currency worth probably less than $1,500,000.

We have now almost no banking facilities, and owing to the presence of devastating armies and the derangement of labor by the emancipation of our slaves in the midst of the planting season, we made last year almost nothing for market. Owing to these causes it is manifest that a tax this year to meet the accruing interest on our State debt, would be ruinous to our people, and consequently injurious to our creditors.

In view of the large amount we must contribute to the national Government, the derangement of labor, and the want of banks affording facilities to men of enterprise to employ and pay liberal wages to laborers, even if Providence favors us with good seasons, we can scarcely hope to be able, for sometime, to meet our obligations punctually. An honest debtor who cannot punctually meet accounts against him, is always willing to give his note. As we cannot pay our bonds and the coupons now due and falling due this year, we ought to sell our bonds at par, if we can, to raise the means of payment, or allow our creditors to accept them at par, or make such other arrangements with them as shall seem most beneficial to them, and least detrimental to us.

Our only resource, other than taxation, to meet our debt, is stock in our Rail Roads to the amount of $6,516,500, and bonds on certain other Railroads, (secured by mortgage) with which the State has exchanged her bonds to the amount of about $3,000,000. It is supposed that many of the holders of our State bonds would exchange them for a like amount of these stocks. Far the larger portion of our State debt is due to non-residents of the State. If such exchange were made, to the extent of giving the control of our roads to non-residents, it might result in oppressive rates of freight or other regulations detrimental to the State—Properly guarded, I favor such exchange.

Another plan suggested, supposed to be acceptable to the holders of our bonds, looking to the furnishing of a currency as well as the making of our State debt manageable, is the issue of small bonds, payable to bearer and bearing a low rate of interest, say one per cent, and receivable in payment of all dues to or from the State. As the credit of these bonds would rest on the faith of the State, as that of the present national currency depends on the faith of the nation, and as there would be much demand for them to pay taxes, and in [illegible]

ab'e to resume the payment of interest on her present bonds, the advocates of this scheme believe that the holders of the large bonds would deem it their interest, and would exchange for these smaller bonds, especially if allowed to take a part of the amount in Rail Road stocks.

It is objected to this scheme that it would violate the provision in the Constitution of the United States, which forbids a State to emit bills of credit. The advocates of this plan insist that it has always been conceded, that States might Constitutionally issue bonds payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery with no restriction as to the amount of the bond or the rate of interest. I give the outlines of this plan, as I understand it, to call attention to it.

The pressure of other duties has not allowed me time to give to this and other plans which have been presented in relation to the payment of the State debt and a supply of currency, sufficient consideration to conduct me to a satisfactory conclusion, and I, therefore, abstain from submitting any distinct recommendation as to either.

In presenting the foregoing views of our affairs, I must not be understood as being despondent. To overcome our difficulties it is necessary to face them, and not to shut our eyes to them. We still have large resources. We must rely chiefly on our own virtue, persevering industry and frugality, which are the true sources of national prosperity. We must attract capital by calling attention to our fertile lands, rich mines of coal, iron, gold, silver and copper and water power for manufacturing. We must protect and encourage the laborer.—Honest industry must be held in esteem, and indolence regarded as disreputable, and the vagrant punished. By these means our rail road stocks will be made productive, and taxation thus reduced. I need not warn this generation to avoid war.

EDUCATION.

Our University and public schools, institutions which the Constitution wisely enjoins it on us to sustain, have felt the blighting effects of war. I herewith submit the report of the able, indefatigable Superintendent of Public Schools.

He has discussed the subject so fully, that I need only commend it to your careful consideration. During the past five years, education has been sadly neglected. Whatever may be our pecuniary distresses, our youth must be educated. We *must* sustain our institutions of learning. I deem the swamp lands the most valuable resource now left to the Board of Literature. They are empowered to sell any part of these lands which may be reclaimed. Large amounts have been expended in their drainage. By the report of Gov. Morehead, as President of the Board of Literature dated 4th December, 1844, there had been expended prior to that date as follows:

For Alligator Canal,	$ 63,799 59
" Pungo "	35 316 55
" Tributaries to Pungo Canal,	23 576
" " Alligator "	29,688 77
Total,	$152,380 91

Little, if any of these lands have been sold The reports of surveys made by the Literary Board more than twenty years ago, show that there is a million of acres of these lands capable of being reclaimed at small expense. From the reports of Prof. Emmons and others, many of them are equal in fertility to any lands in the world. It is unaccountable why they have been so long neglected. I recommend an inquiry whether any other legislation be necessary to enable the Literary Board to make them available. From the hasty examination I have been able to give to the subject, I think the Board cannot sell them before being reclaimed; I recommend that they be empowered to sell them before reclaiming.

RESTORATION OF THE COURTS.

It is believed that all the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, elected at your late session, have qualified, and when you shall have appointed Justices of the Peace, and the County Courts are restored, the machinery of civil government will be about complete. It is high time. Crime, particularly larceny, is too common, and the long want of any power to enforce the performance of any species of contract has had a most pernicious effect on the public morals and the welfare of the State.

As our laws make the testimony of a negro competent in all pleas of the State where the defendant may be a negro, I am informed by the military commandant of the State if the punishment prescribed by law for the offence with which the defendant is charged, be the same whether the defendant be a white man or black, there will be no interference with our criminal courts I hope after you shall have reformed our laws relating to freedmen, the jurisdiction of our Courts will be fully restored; but the Courts will be comparatively inefficient while the act passed in 1861, shall remain in force, entitled an act to "change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein."

I recommend that this act be repealed; and that you pass a Stay Law for the benefit of debtors, if you can devise a Constitutional mode of effecting the object.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By act of Congress ratified July 2nd, 1862, an amount of public land was donated to each State equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be invested for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, when the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The conditions of the grant are not such, in my judgement, as should prevent its acceptance by the General Assembly, and as the objects to be accomplished are of the highest importance, I respectfully recommend that acceptance of the same may be signified at an early moment.

By an amendment to the act, approved April 11th, 1864, the time limited for the acceptance of donation will expire on April 14th 1866.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The condition of society produced by the sudden emancipation of the black race—in number, over one third of the entire population of the State—and the exemption of this class from the operation of our laws, civil and criminal, except as administered by a military tribunal, instituted by the government of the United States, and also claiming and exercising jurisdiction over all white citizens in matters criminal and civil, wherever blacks may be concerned, is at once anomalous and inconsistent with the ancient constitutional authority of the several States. This tribunal, known as the Bureau of Freedmen, was established during the late unhappy war for "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the head of the Bureau, and approved by the President," and was directed to continue during the war of the rebellion, and for one year thereafter."

Its authority is derived from that clause of the constitution which authorizes Congress "to adopt measures to suppress insurrection," and ceases when that shall have been attained.—It was obviously designed to be temporary in duration, and its continuance after the designated period could only be justified on the plea of affording necessary protection to freedmen in their novel situation, until proper provision shall be made for this object by the State governments.

The extinguishment of slavery by an ordinance of the Convention of this State, the double security of the ratification by the Legislature of an amendment to the constitution of the United States to the same effect and the general acquiescence of the people, should remove all apprehension of any endeavor to re establish it, or to treat with oppression, or injustice, the liberated African. The imputation of such purpose to the State would be alike unjust to her plighted faith and uniform character. Such rights as were accorded to the free colored people of North-Carolina, (and they were neither meagre nor unimportant,) were ever most scrupulously observed and maintained. For ages it has been a capital and most ignominious offence to kidnap, or deport or endeavor to enslave a person of African descent, who was free. Whenever one, held as a slave, laid claim to freedom, he could find counsel to investigate his cause, and, if well founded, to maintain it, and judges, who subjected the opposing party to such rules as secured a fair and impartial trial. In all criminal accusations tried by jury, he was allowed the rights of challenge and other safe guards of the common law. Property was acquired and held by them with all the privileges of transfer, devise and descent, and the courts of justice were open to their complaints, with all the modes of relief to property and person that were allowable to white men. All these became the rights of the freedman by the mere fact of emancipation.

To secure him still further in his privileges as well as to protect society in the sudden and violent change effected by this measure, a commission was organized under an ordinance of the Convention to review our code touching this race, and consider and propose such amendatory provisions as may be demanded by the occasion. Whether all the regulations desired to effect the object in view are to be attained without an amendment of the constitution, and whether the labors of the commission may not be partially delayed until the coming session of that body, I am not advised. To the enlightened labors of this commission, when their report shall be received, I need not solicit your attention. While social equality with the whites, (which prevails nowhere in the United States, notwithstanding pretences to the contrary in some quarters and among some persons,) is not to be expected; nor is the elective franchise. I am fully warranted in saying there is no disposition to deny to them any of the essential rights of civil or religious freedom in this State On the contrary every day observation makes it manifest that restraining measures are necessary, and indispensible to prevent pauperism, vagrancy, idleness, and their consequent crimes in the new phase which our social system presents; and it is important to the safety, peace and welfare of society, that the conflicts of systems of law and administration, the one for the white, and the other for the colored man, (the latter, however, drawing into its jurisdiction every transaction in which a black may be involved,) shall cease among us, and that the great interests of rights, wrongs, and remedies, may be committed to judges and juries of the vicinage, according to ancient English and American usage. It is hoped therefore that the President, and Congress of the United States may order as early as possible the withdrawal from our limits of the Bureau of Freedmen, at least that these authorities of the government will not provide for its extension beyond its present limit of one year from the close of the war in this State. Independently of the question of power to maintain such an institution in time of peace, it is difficult to conceive how justice can be executed, and a decent respect for the judiciary be maintained with such a conflict of authority, as must of necessity exist, with a military tribunal of concurrent jurisdiction, not composed of men learned in the law, or responsible to the people of the State for their administration of it.

The right to appoint Judges to administer the municipal laws, is as well established an attribute of States of the American Union as the power to determine whether murder, arson, robbery, or burglary, shall be crimes, and the oath of a Judge, handed down to us from ancient times, that, "I (he) will do equal law and right to all persons rich and poor without having regard to any person," and that "I will not delay any person of common right by reason of any letter or command from any persons in authority to me directed, or for any other cause whatsoever; and in case any letters or orders come to me contrary to law, I will proceed to enforce the law, such letters or orders notwithstanding," requires him as he shall answer to the State he serves, to deal out the justice established by law to any person, or commands from any other authority. But by the regulations now or lately in operation, if there be two persons charged with crime, robbery for example, the one from the person of a white man, the other from a black, the Judge of the Superior Court of the county where the offences were committed, may and must try the first, according to the common law; but, the other he must, notwithstanding his oath of office, deliver over on a military order to the Freedmen's Bureau, to be tried by a military commission, although he should claim his deliverance at the hands of a jury of the country. I am fully persuaded that in such a contest, the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain the Judges of the State in the jurisdiction they would be obliged to assert; but I deprecate controversy even in the forum, between the authorities of the government, and hopefully trust the President and Congress will remove the grounds of dispute by remitting the State judiciary to its appropriate functions. I make these observations with very great deference to the distinguished and benevolent officer at the head of the Bureau of Freedmen, and with the best wishes for the happiness and advancement of this portion of our population; but confusion, idleness, vice, crime, jealousy and irritation between the two races are consequences of the existing order of things, and the safety and welfare of society require reformation.

I was one of those who believed that the late disastrous war ought never to have occurred. I believe it never would have occurred if the masses of the people in the two sections could have met in council and freely interchanged opinions and information. I am satisfied now that the jealousy, hatred and distrust engendered by the struggle prevail among politicians with far more intensity than among the citizens, including the late soldiers in either section. It concerns the republic that there shall be an end of strife. Confidence must begin somewhere. The war actually ceased with the surrender of the Southern armies nine months ago.

This event was immediately followed by the liberation of all slaves, a measure which *eo instanti* that it was accomplished, annihilated two thousand millions in value of property and impoverished thousands upon thousands of families bred in affluence, and accustomed to luxury; yet not this extraordinary spoliation, nor the indiscriminate devastations of homes and plantations of unexampled extent, entailing ruin upon millions of inhabitants has produced the slightest show of opposition to the authority of the government The President, in a late message in which he concurs in the assertion of the General in Chief of the army, after extensive personal observation from the eminent position he occupies, announces that all resistance on the part of the States and individuals lately in rebellion had ceased, that the laws of the United States are enforced and obeyed every where in the South, and it would seem we had reached that point of progress when distrust should yield to confidence—aversion to a spirit of harmony, if not cordiality.

Among the laws in operation are those for the collection of the revenue of the United States, and the collectors are making collections in various parts of the State. Although it seems to have been recognised as an axiom in American politics, that representation and taxation were inseparable, yet I regret to state that no Senator or Representative has been admitted into the halls of Congress from this State. The passions aroused in revolutions do not at once subside, but the sober sense of the American people will not brook the violation of great principles of government. I pray God that a returning sense of patriotism and justice will ere long correct the prejudice of the time, and carry out the wise system so successfully begun and perfected by the President, (so far as depended on Executive authority) for the restoration of the States to a constitutional and harmonious Union, and that He will inspire all of us with the wisdom and the disposition to do right.

JONATHAN WORTH.

The Judges of the Superior Court will ride the Spring Circuit as follows:

1st Circuit,	Judge	Bartlett.
2nd "	"	Warren.
3rd "	"	Fowle
4th "	"	Gilliam.
5th "	"	Buxton.
6th "	"	Mitchell
7th "	"	Bailey.
8th "		

Gov. Worth and the Horse Question.

We are indebted, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, to Gov. Worth for the following correspondence and general order of Gen. Ruger, in reference to the questions arising from the demand made by the authorities for the delivery of all horses belonging to the U. S. government.

The order of Gen. Ruger is specific, and contains such instructions as will enable the people to know how to act in the premises.

Gov. Worth sincerely sympathizes with the people in the deprivation to which they must submit, and he entertains some hope, from the efforts he is making with the government at Washington, that the government will be induced to modify its instructions still further, so as to mitigate, in some degree, the inconvenience, if not positive suffering, which may arise from so general a withdrawal of the working animals from those who are positively unable to pay for them. Gen. Ruger has shown a disposition to go to the limit of his instructions, so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible;

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15, 1866.

Governor:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of General Order, No. 4, current series, from these Headquarters.

I am, Governor, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't. Gen.

His Excellency, Gov. Worth,
Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 12, 1866.

General Orders,
No. 4.

It appearing that agents employed in the collection of public animals have, in some instances acted without authority, the following rules will be observed by all concerned:

I. All citizens employed for the collection of such animals will be at once discharged. Such duty can be performed by enlisted men detailed for the purpose.

No animal not branded "U. S." or "C. S." will be taken from the possessor, except upon orders in each particular case, from these Headquarters. Officers charged with the duty of collecting animals, and having reason to believe that animals not branded are the property of the government, will forward report with statements of facts and evidence in each case.

III. The 3d Article of the Supplemental Terms of surrender of the Rebel forces under Gen. Jos. E. Johnson is as follows: 'Private horses and other private property of both officers and men to be retained by them." Consequently, private horses of those included in the terms of surrender, although used in service against the government during the war, will not be collected, as the said article expressly excepts them. It has been represented that many private horses in the rebel service were branded. The fact that a horse or mule is branded 'C. S.' is *prima facie* evidence, that it belongs to the Government, but evidence to the contrary will be received, and if it appears that such branded animal was actually private property at the time of the surrender of the rebel forces, it will be restored to the claimant. District commanders will decide the question of right of property to such animals as are branded and claimed under the terms of surrender.

IV. Animals will be sold in the counties where collected, unless it would be a loss to the Government. The collection of animals not branded "U S." will be completed by the first day of February proximo, after which date no animals not branded 'U. S.' will be collected, except on orders from these Headquarters.

V. The foregoing does not apply to the collection of animals heretofore loaned by order of the military authorities, which animals, whether branded or not, will be collected and sold as heretofore ordered.

VI. It is to be borne in mind by all, that in the collection of animals, only such as are the property of the Government are taken.

The rules to be observed are, that no animal not branded 'U. S.' or 'C. S.' is to be taken except on orders from Department Headquarters, in each particular case; that the brand 'U. S.' or 'C. S.' is *prima facie* evidence of property in the Government; that possession of proper certificates of sale of animals branded "U. S." is the proper and conclusive evidence of ownership of the possessor, and that of animals branded 'C. S.' proof that such animals were private property, at the time of the surrender of the Rebel armies, will entitle the possessor to retain them.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. RUGER.
Official: J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

DIED:

In this place, on the morning of the 26th inst., Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FRIES, aged 90 years 2 months and 4 days. He was the second oldest member of the Moravian church at this place.

In this county, on the night of the 19th inst., Mrs ELIZA STYERS, wife of John A. Styers, after a protracted illness.

In this vicinity, on the 10th of January, FRANCIS MARION, infant son of Harrison and Ernestina Reid, aged two weeks and five days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

God in his mercy plucked this flower,
Far too beautiful for earth,
Transplanted in his Heavenly bower,
He gives our child a glorious birth.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

John L. Peddycord, Executor of the last Will of Griziila Peddycord, deceased.

against A. J. Peddycord and others, the legatees and heirs at law of said Testatrix.

Petition to sell the land of said testatrix, to pay her debts.

It appearing to me, by affidavit, that John Wood and his wife Louisa, and Joshua Snider and his wife Nancy, defendants in said petition, reside beyond the limits of this State;—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the Town of Salem, for six successive weeks, for them to appear and make defence at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1866, otherwise said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard accordingly.

Witness, N. B. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1866.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Gov. Worth's message to the Legislature occupies nearly all of our space this week. It is a plain, sensible, business-like document, as all such papers should be, easily understood by all. We hope the Legislature will heed his Excellency's wise recommendations.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This recently established company has made arrangements which will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points, where practicable, at lower rates than the former Express charges. See advertisement.

As an instance of the dispatch with which this company transacts business, we will state that a package was sent from this office to Charlotte, on the evening of the 22nd, and returns received on the morning of the 24th.

State Legislature.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred.

In the Senate, Mr. Boner introduced a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Salem Female Academy.

A bill to prevent horse stealing was passed.—A bill directing that the State furnish all her citizens disabled by the loss of a limb, during the late war, with artificial limbs, free of cost, was finally passed.

A bill empowering Provisional Clerks of Courts to administer oaths passed both houses.

A bill extending the time of collecting taxes to the 20th of February, passed both houses.

In the House, a resolution was adopted raising a joint special committee upon the revision of the Stay Law.

Resolutions were introduced looking to a speedy re-establishment of civil law, and for the relief of the people.

Congressional.

The proceedings of Congress for the past week may be summed up very briefly.

Hammering away on the policy to be adopted towards the South, not having finally settled the vexed question whether the Southern States are in or out of the Union. Resolutions were also introduced calling for the trial of the leaders of the rebellion by court martial or military commission. The subject of representation and taxation was also discussed, never losing sight of the negro, particularly.

Mr. Rodgers, of New Jersey, drew the attention of Congress to an important fact, which seems to have been lost sight of, that the government was founded upon the principle that representation and taxation must go together.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.—The correct version seems to be that a party of 223, mostly colored U. S. troops, crossed the river at Clarksville, and divided into squads. The first squad surprised and captured a camp with 400 prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The second proceeded to Berry, where an imperial guard was stationed; the commander was shot down, the others surrendered. A squad of ten men was then detached to take the steamer Antonio. They fired on her, killing a sergeant and wounding several others. The Antonio fired a volley, killing two and wounding one.

Bagdad is nearly deserted. The plunder and pillage was uninterrupted.

At latest accounts Gen. Mejia, the Imperial commander, was building works and mounting guns between Matamoras and the river, and Gen Weitzel was rebuilding Old Fort Brown, mounting it with heavy guns, and otherwise putting it in order.

MR. LOTT'S FAMILY GROCERY has become decidedly one of the institutions of the day.—We can attest to the excellent quality of the proprietor's Sardines, Crackers, Segars, Smoking tobacco, Nuts, &c.

MAGISTRATES for Forsyth County, appointed at the present session of the Legislature.

Philip Mock.	John Hedgecock.
William Doub.	Anderson Nicholson
Thomas Long.	J. R. Reed.
Thomas Hunter.	Adam Snow.
C. D. Sides.	T. C. Johnson.
Thomas Spaugh.	Capt. Vest.
James C. Crews.	Wm. Shore.
Sandy Flynt.	Wm. Thornton.
Wm. R. Griffith.	P. A. Leight.
W. A. Harper.	James Brendle.
M. V. Werner.	J. P. Crews.
J. P. Vest.	Wm. Morris.
E. A. Vogler.	G. V. Fulp.
John Siewers.	Tyre Carter.
Augustus Fogle.	Philip Kerner.
Wm. F. Shultz.	Israel Roberson.
J. Boner.	John Morris.
F. L. Gorrell.	Geo S. Matthews
J. D Tavis.	Hardin Hairlip.
G. H. Renigar.	Wm. McMillan.
Jacob Tise.	N. F. Sullivan.
C. D. Payne.	Solomon Teague.
J. H. Hester.	Aquilla Pitts.
[illegible]	John Hester.

THE TOURNAMENT.

Thursday last will long be remembered as one of the gayest and most exciting days that our community ever witnessed.

The day was damp and disagreeable, and we were almost ready to quarrel with the "clerk of the weather" for not according a more propitious day; but as the morning progressed and the Knights in tasty and elegant costumes, appeared on our streets, together with the strains of martial music, all our unpleasant forebodings were dispelled and we entered into the general excitement which seemed to pervade the large number of people, who lined our sidewalks, to witness scenes which recalled the times of Chivalry and Knight Errantry.

About 9½ o'clock, the Knights formed in procession headed by the far famed Salem Brass Band, in a chariot drawn by four noble grays, and proceeded up Main street to the tilting ground, in the rear of Col. I. S. Gibson's residence, where a vast concourse of people had assembled to enjoy the interesting scene of "riding for the ring." Messrs. Gorrel and Martin acted as Marshalls of the day.

The following Knights appeared on the roll:

1.	Knight of the Golden Horse Shoe,	George Winkler.
2.	Knight of the absent Lady,	R. S. Gray.
3.	Knight of the Silver Star,	I T Lemly.
4.	Knight of the White Rose,	Monroe Stafford
5.	Knight of the Red Rose,	A. C. Blum.
6.	Knight of the Golden Cross,	John Vogler.
7.	Knight of Crescent,	L. E. Butner.
8	Knight of the Black Lance,	James Gray.
9	Knight of the Sunny South,	James Blum.
10.	Knight of Monte Rose,	A. P. Gibson.
11.	Knight of the Red Cross,	Burrell Stafford.
12.	Knight of the Broken Vow,	John P. Blum.
13.	Knight of the House of York,	Wm. Lash.
14	Knight of Bull Run,	Wm. Shepperd.
15.	Knight of Blacks and Whites,	Dr. Webb.
16.	Knight Champion of No Name,	George Chaffin.
17.	Knight of Yadkin,	Louis Williams
18.	Knight of East Bend,	Thos Apperson.
19.	Knight of the Mohawk Vale,	J. L Gaulding.
20.	Knight of Cumberland,	Dr. Raine.
21.	Knight of Conro,	J. L. Poindexter.
22.	Knight of Alamo,	Dr. Withers.
23.	Knight of the Gatter	J Gray Bynum.
24.	Knight of Matrimony,	Thos Blackburn.
25.	The Rebel Knight,	Henry Bucke.

The Judges, Dr. T. F. Keehln, Dr. J. F. Shaffner and Capt. Thomas Wallace, occupied a stand near the ring.

The drum announced the start and all eyes were centered on the ring, and as the number of contending Knights grew less, the excitement of the crowd increased, and the cheers were almost deafening whenever the ring was taken.

Most nobly did the "Knight of the absent Lady" sustain the honor of his county, as he bore off the ring which entitled him to the privilege of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty. Cheer upon cheer made the welkin ring, and the smiles of "fair lady and stately dame," were lavishly heaped on the champion of the day.

Most of the Knights carried off the ring once or twice, and although we would have been glad to chronicle a more complete success of the gallant Knights of Forsyth, yet the graceful horsemanship, gentlemanly and honorable bearing of the successful Knights of our sister counties of Stokes and Rockingham, gave general satisfaction.

The successful Knights were:

The Knight of the absent Lady,
R. S. GRAY, of Forsyth.

The Knight of the Mohawk Vale,
J. L. GAULDING, of Rockingham.

The Knight of Cumberland,
Dr. RAINE, of Rockingham.

The Knight of the Blacks and Whites,
Dr. A. H. WEBB, of Forsyth.

The Knight of Alamo,
Dr. WIRT WITHERS, of Stokes.

The choice of the Knights resulted as follows:

Miss NELLIE GIBSON, of Salem,
Queen of Love and Beauty.

Miss NANNIE COVINGTON, of Stokes,
First Maid of Honor.

Miss LAURA LASH, of Stokes,
Second Maid of Honor.

Miss PAMELA SHEPPERD, of Forsyth,
Third Maid of Honor.

Miss LAURA LEMLY, of Salem,
Fourth Maid of Honor.

The coronation took place on the Judges stand. As each knight crowned his chosen lady, he addressed her in a few pertinent remarks, which each lady, in turn, gracefully acknowledged.

The ladies wore their honors with becoming modesty.

The Knights then escorted the Queen and Maids of honor to the party rooms at Chaffin's Hotel.

All now retired to prepare for the party.

We were prevented from attending the party, but learn that the evening passed off delightfully, and those who "tripped it on the light fantastic toe," extended the entertainment into the "wee sma hours."

☞ We are indebted to a friend for the following items. Any thing of an interesting local nature always thankfully received.

CASUALTY.—On Wednesday night, the 17th, three negroes, in attempting to cross the Yadkin River, at "Scales' Crossing," upset the canoe, it is supposed, and all three were drowned. Two of the bodies were recovered.

A few weeks since, in Surry County, at an *infair* at John Ashburn's, a company of *serenaders* proceeded to the house, with ringing of bells (not unusual on such occasions) which annoyed Mr. Ashburn very much, and he went out and fired his gun in the direction of the crowd, killing one of the party, by the name of Jones.

There are 750,000 barrels of flour stored in New York city, and 11,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Postal.

The Postmaster General has ordered the reopening of the following offices and appointed the following postmasters:

East Bend, Yadkin County; Mrs. Nancy Phillips, postmistress, vice R. Phillips.

Smith Grove, Davie County; John Sheek postmaster, vice A. Sheek.

Huntsville, Yadkin County; George Craver postmaster, vice N. Bohannon.

Farmington, Davie County; Mrs. Sarah D McGill postmistress, vice G. W. Johnson.

Richmond Hill, Yadkin County; re-appoint J. Williams postmaster.

Red Plains, Yadkin County; Elizabeth Poindexter postmistress, vice A. P. Poindexter.

Republic, Yadkin County; Stephen Hobson postmaster, vice E. C. Brown.

NO WHISKEY.—We notice a goodly number of the papers of the State are down on the distilleries. The Legislature is also moving in the matter, the House having passed a bill to prevent the distillation of grain, under severe penalties.

☞ R. P. Waring, Esq., of the Charlotte *Times*, was recently sentenced by a military commission to pay a fine or $300, or be imprisoned six months, for the publication of a certain article, to which exception was taken.—Mr. Waring chose the former.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal convened in Raleigh on the 16th.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the several county courts of the State, viz: Messrs. William F. Henderson, of Davidson, and Franklin C. Robbins of the same county.

And the following to practice in the Superior Courts, viz: Messrs. Council S. Wooten, of Lenoir, and Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.

Hon. Richmond M. Pearson was appointed Chief Justice. Edmond B. Freeman was re-appointed Clerk Jas. Litchford, Esq, was elected Marshal of the Court, and Oliver H. Perry, Librarian.

The appointment of Reporter was deferred until June term.

The U. S. Senate Finance committee has added two and half millions of dollars to the pension bill, to meet deficiencies, which will make the pension appropriations for the next fiscal year $17,944,000.

Early in the war a great many churches in Washington were offered as hospitals for the sick and wounded Federal soldiers. They have now sent in their bills for rent.

Gen. Santa Anna lives at St. Thomas, in the West Indies. He is about 70 years old, and very well preserved. Some American naval officers recently attended a grand ball at his house.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE subscribers are now receiving, and are expecting to receive another lot of

NEW GOODS,

among which is a respectable assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the smallest infant's to the largest ladies' and gent's shoes.

A good lot of
HEMLOCK LEATHER,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS.
WINDOW GLASS,
A LOT OF EXTRA 4-4 SHEETING.

CROCKERY WARE,

EMBRACING PLATES, CUPS & SAUCERS, DISHES, &c.

A good assortment of homemade
CROCKS, DISHES, &c.
Also a lot of STONE JARS, CROCKS, &c.

HARDWARE,

comprising AXES, a good lot of PAD & DOOR LOCKS, SCREWS, POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS, NAILS.
A nice lot of Northern POTS, OVENS, LIDS, &c.
COFFEE, SUGAR, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD AND CAPS

We have also in Store an assortment of

CLOTHING,

which we will sell cheap.

MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Any person in want of a 7 octave PIANO can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We invite the public to call and see us.

We wish those of our friends who owe us, to please not forget to call and pay up as we must have money.

CORN, WHEAT, BEES-WAX,
FLAX SEED, FEATHERS, &c.,
taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13, 1866. 22-1m-pd

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY, chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

as its PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of
Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,
of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S. C.
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Jan. 6,-21-3m. Agent, High Point.

Olin High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Junior Class,	$10 00
Intermediate Class,	12 00
Senior,	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French, each,	5 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Other Ornamental branches at Professor's charges.	
Contingent fee, fuel, &c., extra,	1 00

Good board can be had in the village at $12 per month, including washing and lights.

The above prices to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency or produce at market rates.

Payments.—One half *in advance*, and the balance at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, send for circular.

JAMES SOUTHGATE,
Principal.
January 13, 1866. 22-1m

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASION to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, Jan. 13th, 1866. 22 1m

WANTED

A tenant for 70 or 80 acres good bottom land. None need apply without best recommendations.

S. F. PATTERSON,
Caldwell Co., N. C.
Jan. 5, 1866.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour, Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3mos

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.
Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

J. L. Fulkerson's Column

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barege and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Flush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vestings.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heay Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's size up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Suits, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, Cheese and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Vermillion, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Landanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1866.

Junius J. Alberty,	Miss Amanda Miller,
Wm Butler,	Wm. T. Moore,
J D Bodenhamer,	H. R. McKinny,
Nathan Lamb or John Branson.	J. J. Marshall, R. F. Moyer.
Joseph W Carson,	Richard Montgomery,
M C Crews,	H. W. Marshall,
John Clodfelter,	Solomo Miller,
Jesse Coffee,	Thomas E. North,
Miss L. E. Clodfelter	William Oaks,
Robert F Charles,	Mrs Rebecca Pranswell.
Mariah Dean,	Isaac Pigg,
Miss Francis S Davis,	Martha Pitts,
Dorothy Frazier,	Syah Ring,
Thomas or James Fulp,	Mrs. Lucetta Ridings,
Robert Gourley,	Mrs Elizabeth E Reamey
Miss Poulina E Grubbs,	Miss Elizabeth Sheets,
Hardin Haizlip,	Maggie Springs,
Joel Hill,	Miss Sarah J. Swaim,
Joshua Hitchcock,	Andrew Snipes.
Miss Phebe Hitchcock,	Miss Paulina Smith,
Jordan Huff,	Henry Steel,
H C Hedgcock,	Philip Sink,
P L Hunt,	James Thomas,
Isham H Kennedy,	P. H. Transue,
Moses Lawson,	Martin Westmoreland, 3
Miss Julia Long,	Josyah W Wilkes, 2
Robert Linville,	Capt R E Wilson,
John Long,	John M Westmoreland,
Thomas Long,	N G Westmoreland,
J. T. Matthews,	Mary G Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st., 1866.

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

BLUM'S ALMANACS FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—full 36 pages.

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

Wanted.

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered. For particulars apply to

JOS WILLIAMS,

Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Dec'r 16th 1865.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur, Fashionabl Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine, from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup, and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have as often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines.

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received. Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones. Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. 11

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS,

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE, AND NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf

COPY BOOKS,

PASS BOOKS,

At this Office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1865.

Benton Blukly, Administrator of Daniel Stoltz, deceased, vs.

Philip Stoltz and others

Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and Wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness H. A. Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of Dec. 1865.

H. A. MORRIS, C. C. C.

By C. L. BANNER, D. C.

Winston Dec. 13th 1865.

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broken to harness and a good yoke of OXEN and OX-WAGON for sale for cash or on credit, by

D. H. [illegible]

Salem, [illegible]